

**RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116**  
**U.S. APP. NO. 09/840,020**

**REMARKS**

**Summary of the Office Action**

Claims 1-12 are pending in the application.

Claims 1 and 10 are allowed.

Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Wang (U.S. Patent 6,292,203).

Claims 2 and 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (U.S. Patent 6,453,110) in view of Wang.

Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al in view of Wang and further in view of Min et al (U.S. Patent 6,462,746).

**Rejection of Claims 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)**

Claims 11 and 12 are cancelled by this Amendment, thus rendering moot the rejection of these claims.

**Rejection of Claims 2 and 7-9 under 35 U.S.C. §103**

In rejecting claim 2, the Examiner provides analysis purporting to show that Kawamura et al teaches all of the claimed subject matter except for explicitly disclosing that the display apparatus includes a memory where an own cursor display data is stored, a unit that outputs existence information of the own cursor display data, and a display that displays the own cursor display data on a screen by reading the own cursor display data stored in said memory. The Examiner, however, refers to Wang as teaching each of these elements, and concludes that it

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would have been obvious to incorporate the teachings of Wang into Kawamura et al's system to achieve the claimed invention. Applicant submits the following comments.

Applicant submits that Kawamura does not teach or suggest the claimed "OSD source remote controller for generating a cursor display command on a screen of said display apparatus". The Examiner refers to the remote commander 300 of Kawamura et al as corresponding to this claim feature, but the remote commander 300 is not a source controller. Rather, the remote commander 300 controls the display apparatus 500, not the DVD player 400, which the Examiner has identified as corresponding to the claimed OSD source (i.e., the third element of claim 2). Also, Applicant submits that Kawamura et al does not teach or suggest the claimed "OSD source for receiving and storing the existence information of said own cursor display data". Instead, Kawamura et al teaches that the DVD player 400 generates its own OSD information in OSD generator 41, and therefore Kawamura et al does not teach or suggest an OSD source for receiving and storing the existence information of said own cursor display data, as the Examiner alleges at lines 1 and 2 of page 4 of the Office Action.

Furthermore, Kawamura et al does not teach or suggest transmitting the cursor display location information on the screen of said display apparatus to said display apparatus if the cursor display command is received from said OSD source remote controller. Instead, Kawamura et al teaches that OSD information is encoded within a video signal by SD video encoder 45. Thus, any cursor that might have been generated by the OSD generator 41 simply becomes part of a video image, and the video image including the cursor is transmitted, but no cursor display location information is transmitted to the display device.

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As noted above, the Examiner recognizes that Kawamura et al does not disclose the claimed display apparatus which includes a memory where an own cursor display data is stored, a unit that outputs existence information of the own cursor display data, and the display that displays the own cursor display data on a screen by reading the own cursor display data stored in said memory. Applicant does not believe, however, that Wang makes up for certain of the deficiencies of Kawamura et al which were discussed above.

For example, even though Wang teaches a memory for storing OSD symbols, this reference does not teach or suggest a unit that outputs existence information of the own cursor display data. Nor does Wang teach or suggest an OSD source for receiving and storing the existence information of said own cursor display data. Therefore, neither of the applied references, taken alone or together, teaches or suggests an OSD source for receiving and storing the existence information of said own cursor display data. Additionally, the applied references alone or in combination do not teach or suggest an OSD source transmitting the cursor display location information on the screen of said display apparatus.

Even if it were to be assumed for the sake of argument that the references teach all of the claimed elements, there is no motivation to combine these references. One reason for this is that combining the references as proposed by the Examiner would destroy the principle of operation upon which Kawamura et al is based. That is, Kawamura et al teaches that the DVD player (what the Examiner refers to as the OSD source), generates an encoded video signal having contained therein any OSD material. If one were to take the OSD function from the DVD player 400 and insert this function into the display device 500, then the basis of operation of Kawamura

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et al would be destroyed. Furthermore, an object of Kawamura et al is to provide a simple display device 500, with a minimum of complexity. It is for this reason that the OSD generating function is performed by the DVD player 400 and the OSD image is combined into a video image in the DVD player 400. Inserting OSD generating functions into the simple display device 500 would defeat this purpose.

Regarding claims 7-9, which depend from claim 2, these claims are allowable at least by virtue of their dependence. Further, with respect to claim 7, this claim recites "a buffer for buffering OSD data". The Examiner points to DRAM 25 of Figs. 2 and 5 as teaching this feature. However, DRAM 25 of Fig. 2 does not buffer OSD data. To the extent that the DRAM 25 of Fig. 5 may include information about a menu, Applicant notes that this is in the context of an intelligent display device 200, which is not the subject of the invention of Kawamura et al, and the storing of menu information in the display device is not mentioned in the context of the DVD player 400 and simple display device 500. Additionally, claim 7 recites that the display apparatus comprises (an overlapper for overlapping the image data and the OSD data and providing overlapped data to the screen). In rejecting claim 7, the Examiner states that this limitation "is met by the DVC SD decoder 51 which decodes the data encoded into the format of DVCR SD or MPEG2-TS supplied from the I/F 21 into the original video data and audio data, this data includes the data about the menu screen as shown in Fig. 1." In response, Applicant submits that the DVC SD decoder 51 does not overlap image data and OSD data. Rather, the DVC SD decoder 51 merely decodes image data, and within the image a menu is displayed.

**Rejection of Claims 3-6 under 35 U.S.C. §103**


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Claims 3-6, which depend from claim 2, are patentable at least for the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 2, and because Min et al does not make up for the deficiencies of the combination of Kawamura et al and Wang et al.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

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